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NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Available (single copies) free to persons in the
U.S. from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S.
Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.,
Room 5922. Phone: REpublic 7-4142, Ext. 2445.

World Cotton Supply and Demand; Situation and Outlook. Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-58.

Cuba Importing Substantial Quantities of U.S. Vegetable Seed and Flower Bulbs. Foreign Agriculture Circular FFVS 5-58.

Deciduous Fruit Industry in Chile. FAS-M-44.

ONTARIO FLUE-CURED AUCTION OPENS

Auction sales of the 1958 Ontario flue-cured crop opened on November 6, at Tillsonburg. The first day's bidding was irregular. From 75 to 80 percent of the leaf offered was sold. Buying was smoother than at last year's opening, reflecting a season's experience for both buyers and sellers using the Dutch clock auction system.

The Ontario Farm Products Marketing Board on October 10, approved minimum prices ranging from about 18 to 61 cents for this year's flue-cured crop. The average for all 45 grades was near 52 cents per pound.

ITALY GROWING MORE TOBACCO IN 1958

Preliminary figures place Italy's 1958 tobacco crop at about 182 million pounds, up 6 percent from the 171 million pounds in 1957. Most of the increase is accounted for by larger crops of oriental and dark air-cured tobaccos. The flue-cured crop, at 30.6 million pounds in 1958, was up only 600 thousand pounds from 1957. The crop of Maryland-type leaf was also larger--14.6 million pounds in 1958, compared with 12.5 million last year. Production of dark fire-cured (Kentucky type), however, at 27.8 million pounds this year, was 6 percent below 1957.

Tobacco consumption is steadily increasing in Italy, and the Monopoly plans to expand tobacco acreages in coming years. Exports and imports are expected to remain at present levels.

CIGARETTE OUTPUT CLIMBS IN BURMA

Cigarette production in Burma in 1957 totaled 781 million pieces--up 87 percent from 1956. The 1958 output is placed at about 1 billion. Factors encouraging large Burmese consumption of cigarettes include rebate and "give-away" programs, improved blending procedures to produce a more desirable smoke, and more attractive packaging.

LEBANON CONSIDERS PRODUCTION OF U.S. TOBACCO TYPES

The Tobacco Monopoly in Lebanon is considering production of certain U.S. types of tobacco to supplement crops of oriental and semi-oriental. The monopoly plans to introduce Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, flue-cured and Burley types in 1959.

GERMANY'S LEAF
IMPORTS STEADY

West Germany's duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco were 81.5 million pounds during the first 6 months of 1958, only slightly larger than a year earlier. Imports from the United States, at 29.6 million pounds were nearly 1 million pounds below those for January-June 1957. Major increases in imports were from countries selling primarily U.S. leaf types, such as Italy, India, Canada, Japan, Rhodesia-Nyasaland, and Thailand. Imports from oriental and dark tobacco producers were stable, or slightly below a year earlier.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: West Germany, duty-paid imports by
country of origin, January-June 1956-58

Country of origin	January-June	January-June	January-June
	1956	1957	1958
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
United States.....	28,591	30,483	29,597
Greece.....	16,583	18,484	18,550
Turkey.....	8,472	7,289	6,866
Bulgaria.....	2,046	2,253	1,857
Yugoslavia.....	727	844	864
Soviet Union.....	1,025	899	686
Brazil.....	4,558	4,950	4,526
Colombia.....	2,731	3,618	3,591
Indonesia.....	3,743	3,309	2,899
Dominican Republic.....	2,207	2,494	2,293
Cuba.....	704	980	1,059
Italy.....	1,433	2,131	2,821
India.....	97	86	472
Canada.....	164	897	1,708
Japan.....	105	41	391
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	936	1,316	1,736
Communist China.....	71	117	220
Thailand.....	34	493	775
Other.....	362	524	572
Total.....	74,589	81,208	81,483

Source: Der Aussenhandels der Bundesrepublik Deutschland--Teil 2, June 1958.

INDONESIA PURCHASES 200,000
TONS OF RICE FROM U.S.S.R.

Indonesia recently purchased 200,000 metric tons of Chinese Communist rice (4,400,000 hundred-pound bags) from the U.S.S.R.

Shipment started immediately. Payment for each shipment is to be made 4 months later. The rice was priced at £43 sterling, 9 shillings 6 pence per ton (\$5.53 per 100-pound bag) c.f. Indonesian ports. Indonesia plans to pay the U.S.S.R. in rubber, pepper and copra but the prices at which these commodities will be exchanged for the rice are not known.

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C O R R E C T I O N--In article, "Latin American Permitted Exports of Coffee Calculated", Foreign Crops and Markets, November 24, 1958, Page 6, the first sentence should read: "The approximate quantities of coffee which may be exported in the October-March 6-months period from each major exporting country" etc.

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FREIGHT RATES REVISED FOR SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT

The government of the Union of South Africa and the conference lines operating from the Union have agreed on a revised rate schedule. The new schedule reduces rates for deciduous fruits and increases those for citrus.

Effective January 1, South African deciduous fruit shipped to Europe will move at \$23.45 per cubic ton (40 cubic feet) and citrus at \$22.50 per ton. Current rates are \$25.62 for deciduous and \$19.11 for citrus. These changes are equivalent to a reduction of about 9 cents per box on apples and an increase of about 17 cents a box on citrus.

MEXICO AND CUBA-- WINTER VEGETABLE OUTLOOK

The winter vegetable growers of the West Coast of Mexico had planned a larger acreage of winter vegetables for the 1958-59 season. However, there have been delays in plantings and substantial losses of early planted acreage because of flood and hurricane damage.

Losses on early plantings ranged from 75 to 100 percent. Normally the planting season extends from late September to mid-December. If weather conditions are favorable for the balance of the season, this damage is likely to delay volume shipments but may not materially affect the total tonnage produced. This unusually heavy damage to the early plantings will delay volume shipments until early February.

Winter vegetables along the East Coast have also been damaged and there have been delays in the planting season. Tomatoes are the principal export crop from this area. The domestic demand for tomatoes produced in this area has been increasing and it is likely that most of the 1958-59 crop will be consumed in the domestic markets.

The Cuban acreage of "staked" tomatoes is indicated at 2,600 compared to 2,000 acres last year. There is some acreage of "ground" tomatoes but most such tomatoes are sold in the domestic markets or processed. Cucumbers are estimated at 3,500 to 4,000 acres compared to 4,500 acres last year. The vegetable crops in Cuba have been growing well.

EUROPEAN POTATO CROP SLIGHTLY SMALLER

Early indications show a potato production in Western Europe of approximately 1,690,000,000 hundredweight compared to 1,719,000,000 hundredweight last season.

There has been some damage to fall crop potatoes in Ireland, England, Northern France, and Belgium, largely caused by excessive rain over several weeks. There has been some apprehension concerning expected losses during the storage season. It is too early to evaluate these factors for storage potatoes.

Most of the potatoes in northern Europe are stored in pits. Storage losses are normally heavy. In some of the heavier producing countries of northern Europe only about one-third of the potato crop is used for food, and the balance for stock feed, seed, and industrial purposes, such as starch and alcohol.

Growers of winter and spring potatoes in the Mediterranean area had a profitable season last year and acreage is being expanded this season. The northern European countries usually supply the seed for this winter and early spring crop and this area supplies northern Europe with new spring potatoes. This could be an important factor in alleviating any shortage due to excessive shrinkage losses.

ISRAEL BIDS FOR BRITISH CHRISTMAS ORANGE MARKET

Bidding for a substantial share of the U.K. orange market during the Christmas season, the Israeli Citrus Marketing Board is timing the arrival of fruit to coincide with this season of volume movement. Four ships are to deliver 200,000 to 220,000 boxes of oranges to Britain for the Christmas trade.

The Board also announced that a freight rate of 75 cents per box has been set for shipments to the United Kingdom, and 66 cents to Belgium, Netherlands, and West Germany. Comparable rates last year were 84 and 75 cents per box, respectively.

INDIA ANNOUNCES NEW IMPORT BUDGET

India announced a new foreign exchange allocation on October 31 for imports during the current half year (October 1958 to March 1959) of \$378 million compared to \$369.6 million for the previous 6 months. The announcement was delayed a month due to efforts to secure additional foreign exchange abroad. These efforts, however, were successful only in meeting commitments that had already been undertaken.

Therefore, only slight relief was made in the strict import restrictions. Somewhat larger allocations of foreign exchange for essential raw materials and for imports needed by exporting industries have been allowed during the present licensing period.

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA INCREASING SUGAR PRODUCTION

Kenya's centrifugal sugar production in 1958 is estimated at 25,000 short tons, raw equivalent. This may be doubled by 1963 if plans materialize. Even should this target of production be reached, Kenya would be producing less than half its requirements, assuming consumption per capita remains at about present levels.

The increase in production is being made possible by the expansion of the Miwani Sugar Estate. The largest irrigation system in East Africa using electric pumps was inaugurated by this company in Central Nyanza November 1, 1958. This irrigation system is used for 2,500 acres of cane. Plans call for another 1,000 acres to be included in the system. The company owns 14,500 acres, so that acreage is available for cane.

The Ramisi Estate south of Mombasa in the Coast Province is increasing its acreage. By 1964 this company hopes to triple its present capacity of 8,000 tons of sugar.

Tanganyika has shown a steady increase in sugar production since 1951 when the colony produced only 10,000 short tons, raw equivalent. The 1958 crop is estimated at 28,000 tons.

At present, Tanganyika has only one estate located in the Moshi District. Plans call for the development of the Mtibwa Estate 60 miles from Morogoro. The cane nurseries already are established and 2,500 acres have been cleared. The target of 5,000 acres of cane and 24,000 tons, raw equivalent of plantation white sugar may be realized in 3 or 4 years.

COLOMBIAN COFFEE EXPORTERS CALL FOR INCREASED BARTER TRADE

The National Association of Coffee Exporters of Colombia adopted resolution on November 6 calling on the government and agencies concerned with the coffee industry to follow policies to assure the export of the maximum of Colombian Coffee at prices "favorable to the consumer and profitable to the producer." The resolution also called on the National Coffee Federation to facilitate barter transactions involving Colombian coffee, including arrangements between individual firms in the countries concerned.

CEYLON TEA PRODUCTION MAY SET NEW RECORD IN 1958

Based on production of 311.0 million pounds for the first 9 months of 1958, or 5.0 million pounds more than for the corresponding period a year earlier, Ceylon's tea output this year may exceed the alltime high of 398.0 million pounds in 1957.

TUNISIA SUGAR BEET EXPERIMENTS ENCOURAGING

Experiments in sugar beet production in the Beja region of Tunisia were carried on for the first time this year. The yield of 13 short tons per acre exceeded all expectations and is most encouraging to the planners.

There are 37,000 acres in Beja area available for sugar beet cultivation. Rainfall is sufficient and no irrigation needed, a very important economic factor.

A first sugar plant, with a daily capacity of 1,300 short tons of beets and a campaign season of from 130 to 150 days, is to be built. The Society National Sucriere, capitalized at \$952,000 has been formed and is seeking financial assistance from the Development Loan Fund and from the Tunisian Government.

Sugar represents one of the important energy items in the Tunisian diet. The annual per capita consumption is between 33 and 44 pounds.

NICARAGUA PLANS TO INCREASE CACAO PRODUCTION

Continuing its crop diversification program, the Government of Nicaragua, through the National Development Institute, is concentrating on cacao cultivation in the eastern part of the country, where rainfall is abundant and the soil especially suited for cacao.

As a first step, a price support program has been instituted to encourage farmers to gather all available cacao. The Institute is now paying about 15 cents a pound at the plantation site. Formally the planter had to bring his cacao to the trading center and was paid as low as 8 cents a pound. Too, cacao technicians from the National Development Institute have visited all cacao plantations to help improve farming methods.

Plans are to increase plantings by an additional 2500 acres. About half of this area already has been planted. A goal of a million trees at the end of 5 years and an annual production of 1500 metric tons has been set. Production the past few years has averaged about 270 metric tons.

IRANIAN PISTACHIO SUPPLIES SAME AS LAST YEAR

The 1958 Iranian pistachio crop is estimated at 5,000 short tons, unshelled, a decrease of 500 tons compared with 1957. Inclusive of a carryin of 500 tons, however, total 1958-59 supplies of 5,500 tons will be the same as in 1957-58. Exports in 1958-59 are forecast at 2,800 short tons unshelled--the same as estimated for 1957-58.

ARGENTINA RAISED PRICES TO OILSEED PRODUCERS

Argentina on November 7 announced the issuance of a decree setting new minimum guaranteed producer prices for 1958-59 crops of flaxseed, peanuts and sunflower seed. This is the second increase in guaranteed prices for this crop. The previous increase was announced at planting time (see Foreign Crops and Markets, August 14, 1958). The new prices, earlier prices for the 1958-59 crops and guaranteed prices for 1957-58 are as follows (basis dockside, Buenos Aires):

	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59		
	Pesos per quintal				Pesos per quintal		
					April	June	Nov.
Flaxseed.....	75	140	165	165	185	200	240
Sunflower seed...	60	130	135	135	160	180	220
Peanuts (shelled):	100	180	190	190	200	220	260

The current official exchange rate is 18 pesos per U.S. \$1.00, the free rate is around 65 pesos per U.S. \$1.00.

Although the price hike could not possibly encourage increased acreages since the crops have been planted for some time, the higher prices could encourage farmers to harvest crops in marginal areas and thereby increase production to a limited extent.

MEXICO'S OILSEED PRODUCTION RISING

Mexico's outlook for oil-bearing materials during the coming year is for expansion in the output of edible oilseeds, copra and palm kernels, and industrial oilseeds. The excellent water supply in the irrigation zones of Sanora and Sinaloa are expected to open thousands of acres of new land to cultivation and oilseeds are among the crops to be planted there.

The total output of oil-bearing materials during 1958 was more than 5 per cent above that of 1957. With the exception of copra and palm kernels, all the oilseeds were up with the most notable gains in cottonseed and sesame seed.

Present indications are that production of vegetable oils in 1958 will be slightly below that of 1957. A sharp decline in the output of copra is not expected to be offset by the sizable increase in the output of cottonseed oil.

Imports of vegetable oils through the first 8 months of 1958 were much greater than those of the comparable period of 1957. Imports of soybean oil from the United States totaled 15,805 short tons compared with 194 tons during January-August of 1957. Also, Mexico has imported over 2,000 tons of sunflower seed oil from Argentina in 1958; none in 1957.

OILSEEDS AND OILS: Mexico, production by kind,
1957 and estimated 1958

Item	Oilseeds		Oils	
	1957 1/ Short tons	1958 2/ Short tons	1957 1/ Short tons	1958 2/ Short tons
Edible				
Cottonseed.....	822,460	867,400	112,600	124,800
Sesame Seed.....	99,205	121,250	47,770	47,770
Peanuts.....	71,650	88,185	2,350	2,725
Other.....	9,370	12,675	2,285	3,250
Total.....	1,002,685	1,089,510	165,005	178,545
Palm				
Copra.....	105,820	92,600	72,090	55,550
Palm kernel.....	21,000	21,000	---	---
Palm and palm kernel oil.....	---	---	12,985	12,985
Total.....	126,820	113,600	85,075	68,535
Industrial				
Linseed.....	3/ 9,920	4/ 12,125	3,520	3,820
Castor.....	5,510	7,715	2,200	3,100
Total.....	15,430	19,840	5,720	6,920
Grand total.....	1,144,935	1,222,950	255,800	254,000
1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary estimate. 3/ 354,000 bushels. 4/ 433,000 bushels.				

Compiled from official and unofficial sources.

CANADA'S NOVEMBER OILSEED
ESTIMATES BELOW SEPTEMBER

Canada's 1958 rapeseed crop is estimated at 423 million pounds according to the official November crop estimate. This is a slight reduction from the 433 million pounds produced in 1957 and from the September estimate (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 20, 1958).

The 1958 outturn of sunflower seed is estimated at 22.1 million pounds, a 4.7 million pound drop from the previous estimate, but 84 percent above the 1957 crop.

The indicated output of mustard seed is 70.1 million pounds, down 5 million pounds from the previous estimate, and slightly below the 71.1 million pounds produced last year.

An estimated 24.5 million pounds of safflower seed was produced, almost 4 times the 1957 outturn, but down half a million pounds from the September estimate.

CANADA SELLS CHEESE STOCKS TO U.K.

The Canadian Agricultural Stabilization Board recently announced the sale of 10.0 million pounds of cheddar cheese for export to the United Kingdom. Shipment will be made during the next several months.

The sale price has been reported at 30 cents per pound f.a.s. Montreal, indicating a loss to the government of about 4.0 cents per pound. Since May, the support price for first grade waxed Ontario Cheddar has been 34 cents per pound f.o.b. warehouse. The same cheese made in Quebec has been supported at 33.5 cents per pound delivered to Montreal.

When deliveries of this cheese are complete, the Stabilization Board will have disposed of practically all its cheese stocks. The Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board previously offered its stocks for export to the U. K. at 29 cents per pound f.o.b. warehouse (see Foreign Crops and Markets October 6).

NEW ZEALAND MILK PRODUCTION AT RECORD LEVEL

During the first 3 months of the current season (starting in July), New Zealand dairy factories processed 96.0 million pounds of butterfat, 2.4 percent above the previous record season. Most of the country was dry in September and production dipped slightly below September 1957. However, preliminary reports indicate that rains fell in October and improved pastures are expected to boost milk production to a high level during the coming months.

Butter production during July-September totaled 98.2 million pounds, 4.7 percent over the first 3 months of the 1957-58 season. Cheese production, on the other hand was 11.4 percent below last year and totaled 36.3 million pounds.

INDONESIAN RICE IMPORTS CONTINUE LARGE;
COMMUNIST CHINA BECOMING MAJOR SUPPLIER

Indonesia is expected to import around 700,000 to 800,000 metric tons of rice in 1959, approximating the amount estimated for 1958. Communist China is rapidly becoming an important supplier. The principal countries of origin in 1958 are Communist China, Thailand, Burma, and Brazil.

As of October 13, the amount of rice contracted in 1958 for import from Communist China was 370,000 metric tons. Contracts for 95,000 tons had been signed at various times in the year before October.

On October 7, Indonesia signed an agreement with the Soviet Union to import 200,000 metric tons of rice at \$5.53 per 100 pounds, c.i.f. (See item on Page 4)

On October 13, Indonesia signed a contract with Mainland China for 75,000 tons of new-crop rice at \$5.47 per 100 pounds. Most of the rice is to be shipped by December 31, 1958. The slightly lower price listed in the October 13 agreement is attributed to the bumper rice crop in Communist China this year.

BURMA'S RICE EXPORT
OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Burma's exportable supplies of rice in 1959 are expected to be considerably greater than in the preceding year. Rice acreage increased and crop conditions have been quite favorable.

Export availabilities from the 1958-59 crop are expected to exceed 2 million metric tons, compared with approximately 1.55 million tons in 1958. With optimum conditions through the current harvest, the amount could be 2.4 million tons.

Whether all of the 1.55 million tons sold in 1958 for export will be shipped during the year depends largely on the amount permitted to be loaded at the docks. In September and in the early part of the October-December quarter, rice exports were curtailed by dock labor rivalry.

Burma's rice exports from January through August, at 1,126,000 metric tons, were 265,000 tons less than exports in the same months of 1957. Exports to Ceylon, India, Japan, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, East Germany, and Western Asia dropped sharply compared with those in 1957. On the other hand, exports to Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippine Republic, and Czechoslovakia were substantially larger.

RICE (milled) 1/: Burman exports, January-August 1958, with comparisons 2/

Country of destination	1957		1958			
	January- August	Total	January- June	July	August	January- August
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Ceylon.....	234,245:	298,203:	85,459	22,841:	24,294:	132,594
Hong Kong.....	1,842:	1,488:	292	1,314:	0:	1,606
India.....	414,394:	504,363:	295,439	33,699:	0:	329,138
Indonesia.....	191,010:	212,074:	89,508	12,225:	42,640:	144,373
Japan.....	106,060:	106,085:	50,981	42:	0:	51,023
Malaya.....	70,996:	140,671:	84,730	14,722:	21,794:	121,246
Pakistan.....	59,797:	148,213:	81,736	19,887:	13,887:	115,510
Philippine Republic.....	0:	0:	4,398	22,167:	3,145:	29,710
Ryukyu Islands.....	30,403:	30,888:	20,367	0:	0:	20,367
Western Asia.....	33,201:	53,906:	10,424	330:	6,794:	17,548
Soviet Union.....	73,267:	73,267:	0	0:	0:	0
Czechoslovakia.....	0:	0:	13,050	3,171:	9,552:	25,773
East Germany.....	26,680:	31,434:	4,784	0:	0:	4,784
Hungary.....	549:	549:	0	0:	0:	0
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	10,134:	24,211:	6,822	0:	0:	6,822
Netherlands.....	5,705:	10,208:	1,250	0:	0:	1,250
United Kingdom.....	44,396:	9,599:	19,872	6,507:	2,513:	28,892
Yugoslavia.....	21,554:	21,554:	16,970	0:	10,586:	27,556
Other Europe.....	0:	454:	5,524	506:	1,007:	7,037
Mauritius.....	41,161:	51,841:	32,211	0:	0:	32,211
Other Africa.....	11,961:	16,929:	7,707	1,510:	2,040:	11,257
Other countries.....	13,337:	18,110:	15,474	718:	717:	16,909
Total.....	1,390,692:	1,754,047:	846,998	139,639:	138,969:	1,125,606

1/ Includes rice and rice products. 2/ Preliminary.

September sales of 198,000 metric tons were considered as the last of the 1958 rice export supply. The sales were to India, 102,000 metric tons; Indonesia, 51,000 tons; Ceylon, 30,000 tons, and Pakistan, 15,000 tons. Prices of the 51,000 tons to Indonesia ranged between \$4.63 per 100 pounds for Ngasein SMS, 42% broken (30,000 tons), and \$5.25 per 100 pounds for Meedone Japan, 25% broken (5,000 tons).

COLOMBIA'S WHEAT CROP SMALL

A small wheat crop is being harvested in Colombia. Official estimates place production at about 3.7 million bushels, the smallest in 8 years. This is about one-fourth below early-season forecasts and is 15 percent less than the 1957 outturn.

The crop reduction is primarily due to drought damage in the Bogota Savanna, Colombia's leading wheat area. Acreage seeded this year was the largest of record, but indications point to abandonment of some 5-10 percent of the acreage because of drought.

Normally a deficit producer, Colombia's import needs for the coming year will be even larger than usual. In recent years about 38 percent of the country's requirements have been filled from imports, mostly from the United States. Per capita consumption of wheat, though increasing, is still low, probably amounting to about 40 pounds per year.

CANADA'S FALL-SOWN GRAIN
ACREAGE SLIGHTLY SMALLER

Canada's winter wheat acreage for 1959 is 580,000 acres, the same as for 1958, according to preliminary estimates. Ontario is the only Province reporting winter wheat. Winter rye, reported by 6 Provinces, is estimated at 408,300 acres, slightly less than the 409,900 acres in 1958.

Condition of the winter wheat crop in mid-October was reported as average or better in 92 percent of the acreage. Conditions for fall-sown grains were less favorable in Provinces other than Ontario, and fall rye conditions were below average on 22 percent of the country's total acreage.

MEXICO MAY GET OUT
OF THE CORN MARKET

Mexico which took 45 million bushels of a total of 181 million bushels of corn exported from the United States during 1957-58, and with 7 million of 43 million bushels exported during July-September 1958, may not need to import corn during the remainder of 1958-59. This preliminary forecast is based on an estimated record crop harvested in Mexico during the latter part of 1958. This bumper crop is expected to fill Mexican corn needs for another year.

Imports of corn into Mexico during 1958-59 will exceed the 168,000 metric tons (6 million bushels) imported during the 5-year average ending June 30, 1957, but are expected to be sharply below the record of 1.2 million metric tons (47 million bushels) imported during 1957-58.

CORN: Imports into Mexico, fiscal years 1954-58 (July-June)

Country of origin	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
		- - - Metric tons - - -			
United States.....	463,516	19,251	30,058	279,691	1,152,776
Others.....	8,888	--	1	10,764	49,285
Total.....	472,404	19,251	30,059	290,455	1,202,061

CANADA'S GRAIN FORECASTS CONFIRMED

Canada's November estimates of 1958 grain production show little change from the September forecasts. Harvesting had been nearly completed at the time of the latest estimate. Excellent weather during late October allowed farmers in Northern areas to resume harvesting after delays caused by snow and wet weather. The wheat crop, now placed at 368.7 million bushels is only slightly below the small 1957 harvest of 370.5 million. Yields, estimated at 17.6 bushels per acre, are the same as last year.

Oats production is estimated¹ at 401 million bushels, moderately above the 1957 harvest of 380.6 million because of higher yields. Barley is also larger than in 1957, 244.8 million bushels this year, compared with 216 million in 1957. Yields and acreage are larger than last year.

Rye production of 8 million bushels is slightly less than the 8.5 million bushels crop last year. Mixed grains of 64.6 million bushels are also slightly less than a year ago. Corn for grain is estimated at 29.9 million bushels, compared with 29.6 million last year. Acreage was smaller but better yields offset that reduction.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DOWN IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1958-59

Canadian wheat and flour exports at 71 million bushels (grain equivalent) during the first quarter (July-September) 1958-59, were considerably below the 78 million bushels exported in July-September 1957.

Smaller overall exports to Western Europe accounted largely for the sharp decline from those of a year earlier, although there was a sizable gain in exports to Switzerland.

India took no wheat from Canada from March 1955 through October 1957. However, Canadian exports to India from November 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958 totaled 21 million bushels. These shipments continued in good volume during the first quarter of 1958-59, but were considerably lower in August and September than any of the previous 9 months. July-September exports were 2.9 million bushels compared with none in the same months of 1957.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-September 1957 and July-September 1958

Destination	July-September 1957			July-September 1958		
	Wheat	Flour	Total	Wheat	Flour	Total
: - - - 1,000 bushels, grain equivalent) - - -						
Western Hemisphere:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United States	2,222:	356:	2,578:	1,175:	365:	1,540
British West Indies ...	5:	1,064:	1,069:	8:	1,190:	1,198
Central America	54:	300:	354:	56:	374:	430
Cuba	-- :	43:	43:	-- :	111:	111
Ecuador	158:	-- :	158:	535:	-- :	535
Peru	-- :	3:	3:	597:	8:	605
Venezuela	28:	570:	598:	397:	414:	811
Others	-- :	325:	325:	-- :	474:	474
Total	2,467:	2,661:	5,128:	2,768:	2,936:	5,704
Europe:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,320:	64:	5,384:	3,777:	139:	3,916
France	1,325:	-- :	1,325:	-- :	-- :	--
Germany, West	10,444:	-- :	10,444:	4,010:	-- :	4,010
Italy	125:	-- :	125:	784:	1:	785
Netherlands	6,308:	-- :	6,308:	6,920:	3:	6,923
Norway	795:	-- :	795:	1,098:	-- :	1,098
Poland	2,535:	-- :	2,535:	-- :	-- :	--
Switzerland	904:	1/ :	904:	3,186:	-- :	3,186
United Kingdom	24,037:	2,908:	26,945:	22,023:	3,440:	25,463
Others	1,557:	31:	1,588:	1,247:	35:	1,282
Total	53,350:	3,003:	56,353:	43,045:	3,618:	46,663
Asia:	:	:	:	:	:	:
China	-- :	-- :	-- :	1,658:	-- :	1,658
India	-- :	20:	20:	2,858:	-- :	2,858
Israel	-- :	-- :	-- :	1,112:	-- :	1,112
Japan	14,424:	238:	14,662:	11,156:	23:	11,179
Philippines	-- :	1,346:	1,346:	1/ :	288:	288
Others	134:	325:	459:	145:	717:	862
Total	14,558:	1,929:	16,487:	16,929:	1,028:	17,957
Africa	188:	284:	472:	112:	531:	643
Oceania	-- :	8:	8:	-- :	2:	2
World total	70,563:	7,885:	78,448:	62,854:	8,115:	70,969

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

Exports to Japan in September 1958 were about a million bushels, compared with 7 million during August and 5 million in September 1957. This resulted in a 3-million bushel decline during July-September 1958 from those of a year earlier.

October exports are preliminary estimated at about 23 million bushels, compared with 18 million in September and 18 million in October 1957.

On the basis of the Canadian marketing year (August-July), exports during the first quarter (August-October) of 1958-59 may exceed the 68 million bushels exported in the first 3 months of 1957-58.

ARGENTINA AGAIN RAISES GUARANTEED PRODUCER PRICES FOR GRAINS

The new support prices for grains recently announced by the Argentine Government are the second increase in the guaranteed minimum producer prices for 1958-59 crop oats, barley, rye, corn and grain sorghums over the original prices announced last April. The prices include the first increase in the guaranteed minimum prices of wheat. All prices are for grain in bags f.o.b. Buenos Aires.

The new wheat price of 150 pesos per quintal (\$2.27 per bushel) for both Semi-hard Grade No. 2 and Candeal or Tanganrock Grade No. 2 represents an increase of 15 percent for the former and 7 percent for the latter over the April prices. The new price of corn of 140 pesos per quintal (\$1.98 per bushel) represents an increase of 22 percent. The prices of the other grains were raised from 27 percent for grain sorghums to 56 percent for brewing barley, Grade No. 2.

GRAINS: Argentina, guaranteed minimum producer prices, 1958-59 crop

Grain	: Fixed	: Fixed	: Fixed
	: in	: in	: in
	: April 1958	: June 1958	: November 1958
	: Dollars per bushel	: Dollars per bushel	: Dollars per bushel
Wheat, Semi-hard Grade 2.....	1.97	1.97	2.27
Wheat, Candeal or Tanganrock Grade 2.....	2.12	2.12	2.27
Corn, yellow and/or red, hard or flint and dented.....	1.62	1.69	1.98
Oats, yellow, Grade 2.....	.48	.56	.65
Oats, white, Grade 2.....	.50	.58	.66
Barley, brewing, Grade 2.....	.85	.97	1.33
Barley, forage, Grade 2.....	.78	.90	1.22
Rye, Grade 2.....	.85	.99	1.27
Grain sorghums.....	.78	.92	.99

Higher prices than those listed above will be paid for grains which are above the respective specified grades in quality.

The farmers are required to sell their entire commercial production of wheat to the National Grain Board. The Board determines the quantities to be exported and sells them to private exporters on a bid basis. The Board fixes the prices at which it sells wheat destined for domestic consumption. The farmers sell other grains to private traders who pay the specified minimum or higher prices. However, the Grain Board will buy from the farmers at the specified minimum prices such quantities of these grains which they have for sale but cannot sell to private traders.

Private buyers of grains other than wheat resell them for export or for domestic consumption at regular market prices. The Grain Board also sells such grains destined for domestic consumption at regular market prices, but sells them to private exporters on a bid basis. The Government itself exports no grain. According to Argentine Government officials, the above increases in minimum prices reflect recent increases in costs of production.

COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; ECUADOR EXPLORE COMMON MARKET

Colombian, Venezuelan and Ecuador Government officials are meeting in Bogota to explore the possibilities of a common market among the 3 countries in certain commodities.

Reports regarding the discussions have been optimistic but not detailed. Belief is that part of the meeting has been devoted to the possibility of a common market in certain agricultural commodities. The announced objective of the talks, however, was to establish a common market of adequate size for capital goods industries to be started, as well as for the movement of some basic raw materials.

NEW U.K. REGULATIONS AFFECT USE OF ANTIOXIDANTS IN LARD

The United Kingdom's Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health, acting jointly, have issued new regulations concerning the labeling, marking, advertising or description of food containing antioxidants.

The United Kingdom previously has not permitted the importation of fats and oils, including lard, containing antioxidants. Anhydrous edible oils and fats, hardened or not, and containing antioxidants may now be imported into the United Kingdom if:

- (1) The amount of antioxidant used does not exceed certain specified proportions. Antioxidants mentioned in the regulation include Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA), Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), n-Propyl gallate, n-dodecyl gallate and n-octyl gallate.
- (2) The container in which the food is packaged has a distinct and legible label showing the amount and type of antioxidant added.

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS DROP

Exports of all major classifications of Argentine meat except frozen mutton dropped sharply during the third quarter of 1958 to below the same period last year. Chilled beef exports, which had been high during the previous half year, dropped sharply as supplies of slaughter steers were reduced. Exports are expected to continue low for the remainder of 1958 and for the first quarter of 1959. Frozen beef exports also showed a sharp drop with exports to Europe down substantially. Exports are expected to be very low in the immediate future with some recovery in early 1959.

Low exports of lamb are not expected to gain much while frozen mutton exports will probably show little change. Canned meat exports, especially to the United States, may pick up slightly during the fourth quarter of 1958. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, June 2, 1958 and September 8, 1958).

MEAT: Selected Argentine exports, July-September 1954-58

April-June	Chilled Beef	Frozen Beef	Frozen Mutton	Frozen Lamb	Canned Meat
	1,000 quarters	1,000 quarters	1,000 carcasses	1,000 carcasses	Million pounds
1954.....	41	219	142	350	57
1955.....	550	245	112	621	75
1956.....	887	441	23	493	62
1957.....	802	479	18	359	86
1958.....	677	398	35	207	82

Source: The Review of the River Plate.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHILEAN LARD
PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Lard production in Chile is expected to increase by about 4 percent in 1958 over 1957. While the U.S. price of lard is frequently higher than that in Argentina and quality materially so, imports will continue to come from Argentina because of a trade treaty and balance-of-payments difficulty. There have been no U.S. lard shipments to Chile this year.

However, should Chilean import needs exceed 3,000 metric tons in 1958 or 1959, the United States may share in the Chilean market, since the Chile-Argentina trade treaty permits a maximum of 3,000 metric tons.

IRISH AUTHORIZE LIMERICK CONCERN TO EXPORT HORSEMEAT

The Limerick Meat Packers, Ltd., at Annacotty, Ireland, has been licensed to export horsemeat. The Irish Government announced late last year that horsemeat exports would be permitted, and this firm is the first to qualify.

Exports of horsemeat for human consumption are limited to fresh, chilled and frozen meat and offal, boneless "butts" and canned meats. Exports of sausages or other open-pack meat products containing horse-flesh will not be permitted. Slaughter of horses will not be permitted in plants killing other types of animals. Any existing plant wishing to export horsemeat will be required to discontinue exports of other meats or create a new name for its horse-slaughtering operations.

The Government is concerned lest some horsemeat be exported as beef, thereby damaging the reputation of Irish beef.

PUBLIC SALES OF POLLED DORSET SHEEP HELD IN AUSTRALIA

In November 1958 the first Polled Dorset rams were sold to commercial breeders in Australia from the Temora Experimental Farm in New South Wales. Another group of rams has been offered for sale according to Country Life, Victoria.

Since 1946 New Zealand has developed a small herd of polled Dorset sheep. Ryelands, a naturally hornless breed, were crossed on Dorsets. Breeding polled Dorsets was doubly difficult since both the ewes and the rams had horns. Dorsets are known for their tendency to breed at off seasons of the year. Ryelands are a British breed.

U. S. SHARE OF U. K. LARD MARKET DECLINES

Lard imports by the United Kingdom from all sources during the first 9 months of 1958 totaled 177 million pounds, compared with 181 million for the corresponding period of 1957.

U. S. shipments to Britain during this period declined by 20 percent and the U. S. share of this important lard market dropped to 53 percent compared with 65 percent in 1957. Larger shipments from France and the Netherlands during September of 1958 accounted for the decrease in arrivals from the United States to only 42 percent of total imports for that month. U. S. lard continues to meet strong price competition from European suppliers in the British market.

LARD: United Kingdom imports by country of origin, and percent of total, January-September 1957 and 1958

Country of origin	January-September 1957		January-September 1958	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
Sweden.....	155	0.7	2,525	1.4
Denmark.....	12,294	6.7	17,273	9.7
Netherlands.....	10,216	5.5	17,876	10.0
Belgium.....	19,999	11.0	18,678	10.5
France.....	16,946	9.2	25,449	14.4
United States.....	117,520	64.6	94,275	53.2
Argentina.....	3,766	2.0	130	0.1
Germany, West.....	292	0.2	311	0.2
Other.....	198	0.1	758	0.5
Total.....	181,386	100.0	177,275	100.0

Source: U.S. Packers Provision Agents' Committee, United Kingdom.

CANADIAN LARD AND TALLOW PRODUCTION INCREASES

Canadian production of lard during January-August 1958, was 72 million pounds compared with 60 million pounds in the same period of 1957, an increase of 20 percent. Shipments of lard received from the United States during this period have declined sharply.

Tallow production for the first 8 months of 1958 increased by 6 percent to 82 million pounds; exports increased slightly.

U. S. MOHAIR EXPORTS INCREASE

U. S. exports of mohair (including other wool-like specialty hair) increased about 2 percent during January-September 1958 from a year earlier. U. S. mohair prices this year have been substantially lower than last year but have increased in recent months.

In the major markets, exports to the Netherlands increased sharply, but shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium decreased. Exports to West Germany, heretofore a small market, increased substantially. Exports increased during the third quarter to offset the decline during the first half of the year.

MOHAIR: U. S. exports by country of destination, annual 1955-57, and
January-September 1957 and 1958

Country of Destination	Annual			January-September		
	1955	1956	1957	1957	1958	:Increase or Decrease(1)
						: 1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Canada.....	107	97	57	47	215	+168
Belgium.....	227	946	1,432	1,243	545	-698
Germany, West.....	20	107	94	13	332	+319
Netherlands.....	1,765	2,482	1,804	1,199	1,835	+636
Switzerland.....	8	104	74	40	147	+107
United Kingdom.....	3,866	7,789	6,017	5,112	4,860	-252
Japan.....	0	217	402	329	209	-120
Other.....	60	93	112	99	71	-28
Total.....	6,053	11,835	9,992	8,082	8,214	+132

Source: Bureau of Census.

HOG NUMBERS RISE IN
ENGLAND AND WALES

Hog numbers in England and Wales reached 5,667,000 head in September 1958, 5 percent above a year earlier. A moderate increase in bred sows indicates further rises in numbers during 1959. A 1 percent rise in cattle numbers to 8,199,000 was due to an increase in calves and yearlings. All other classes decreased. There was a significant drop in the number of dairy cows. Sheep numbers continued to rise, and reached 15,592 head. A large number of breeding ewes on hand indicated continued increases in numbers for 1959 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 6, 1958).

MORE CANADIAN CATTLE
PUT ON FEED

Sales of feeder cattle were up sharply in Canada in October. Sales and shipments reversed their upward trend during the second half of last year and continued relatively low through September 1958, but since then they have risen sharply. During October 1958, they were 51,970 head, 38 percent above the same month last year.

The number of cattle put on feed during the remainder of 1958 will depend largely upon the U. S. demand for Canadian feeder cattle. Shipments of feeder cattle to the United States from Canada have been heavy so far this fall, exceeding the large shipments of the same period of 1957.

CATTLE: Sold to feeders in Canada, quarterly 1954-58 1/

Period	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>	<u>head</u>
January-March.....	24.7	27.8	38.4	52.2	68.6
April-June.....	39.3	51.7	58.7	75.2	70.0
July-September.....	79.4	71.7	124.7	95.7	70.4
October-December.....	121.4	137.5	165.8	118.6	--
	264.8	288.7	387.6	341.7	--

1/ Sales from stockyards and interprovincial shipments.

Source: Canadian Department of Agriculture, Market Information Service.

HIGHER AUSTRALIA-EUROPE MEAT RATES

Shipping companies and Australian meat exporters have agreed on higher freight rates for meat shipped to Europe. The new rates are--chilled beef, 3.99d (3.7 cents)/ pound; frozen beef, 2.53d (2.4 cents)/ pound; lamb, 3.59d (3.4 cents)/ pound; and mutton 3.06d (2.9 cents)/ pound. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, February 11, 1957).

U. S. EXPORTS OF CATTLE HIDES DOWN 17 PERCENT IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER

U. S. shipments of cattle hides and kipskins declined in January-September 1958 compared with the same period of 1957 while calfskins increased significantly. Cattle hide exports were down 17 percent, kipskins down 41 percent, and calfskins up 32 percent from a year earlier. Exports of sheep and lamb skins were virtually the same.

Shipments of cattle hides declined sharply to Western Europe, Canada and Mexico but increased slightly to Japan and sharply to Poland. Exports of calfskins rose sharply to Western Europe. The decline in kips was largely as a result of lower shipments to Japan and West Germany.

Hides and Skins: U.S. exports, average 1935-39, annual 1956 and 1957,
January-September 1957 and 1958

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	Annual		January - September		
		1956	1957	1957	1958	Increase or decrease (-)
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces
Cattle hides						
Canada.....	127	774	818	574	465	-109
Mexico.....	4	702	424	411	232	-179
Germany, West.....	3	436	812	578	510	-68
Netherlands.....	24	285	1,369	1,052	654	-398
Poland.....	6	0	5	5	294	+289
United Kingdom.....	37	243	390	264	153	-111
Yugoslavia.....	1/	246	203	171	43	-128
Japan.....	260	1,329	1,397	1,049	1,078	+29
Other.....	72	925	1,099	792	616	-176
Total.....	533	4,940	6,517	4,896	4,045	-851
Calf skins						
Canada.....	170	563	704	557	510	-47
France.....	10	49	36	13	130	+117
Germany, West.....	13	431	300	236	290	+54
Italy.....	6	104	194	89	219	+130
Netherlands.....	25	105	196	132	210	+78
Switzerland.....	1/	1	50	2	97	+95
United Kingdom.....	12	66	110	40	39	-1
Japan.....	247	455	412	340	353	+13
Other.....	72	74	68	53	86	+33
Total.....	555	1,848	2,070	1,462	1,934	+472
Kipskins						
Canada.....		7	8	4	8	+4
Belgium.....		20	22	20	22	+2
Germany, West.....		351	417	275	174	-101
Netherlands.....		104	181	136	84	-52
United Kingdom.....		32	98	72	10	-62
Japan.....		578	405	308	156	-152
Turkey.....		1	1/	10	17	+7
Other.....		166	95	60	53	-7
Total.....	2/	1,259	1,226	885	524	-361
Sheep and lambs 3/						
Canada.....	4/1,009	337	609	410	408	-2
Mexico.....	4/11	84	62	60	63	+3
Belgium.....	11	43	10	7	4	-3
France.....	4/38	88	107	90	10	-80
Poland.....	0	0	0	0	103	+103
United Kingdom.....	80	258	382	336	298	-38
Other.....	81	21	184	139	123	-16
Total.....	1,230	831	1,354	1,042	1,009	-33

1/ Less than 500. 2/ Included with calf skins. 3/ Includes goat and meat.
4/ For 1939.

CANADA BUYS PORK
TO SUPPORT PRICE

The Canadian Agricultural Stabilization Board was buying hog carcasses at support price levels in several markets across Canada during the last week in October. Purchases will stop when local prices advance above the support (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 6, 1958)

Inspected hog slaughter during October was 30 percent above the same month last year and prices have declined sharply. In response to low pork prices, exports to the United States have risen. During the week ended November 1, 1.1 million pounds of pork were passed for export to the United States by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. This was 88 percent above the comparable week last year.

Canadian hog production is on an upward trend with heavy slaughter expected for late 1958 and 1959 with consequent lowered prices (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 27, 1958).

NEW ZEALAND MEAT EXPORTS
INCREASE SLIGHTLY

New Zealand's production of red meat for export during the year ended September 30, 1958, reached 900 million pounds--1 percent above the 896 million pounds during 1956-57 and 3 percent below the 924 million pounds in the 1955-56 season.

Production for export would have been higher except for the change in the pattern of beef production. Boneless beef production during 1957-58 increased by 44 million pounds to 154 million pounds, while carcass beef production for export dropped sharply from 51 million pounds in 1956-57 to 6 million in 1957-58. As the New Zealand Meat Board publishes meat produced for export on a product weight basis, this shift from carcass to boneless beef hid some of the increase in the on-the-hook weight of export beef produced. Carcass beef usually loses about 28 percent of its weight when boned out.

Lamb continues to be the largest item in New Zealand's meat exports. In the year ending in October 1958, New Zealand produced 499 million pounds of lamb for export, a 12-percent increase over last year.

The pattern of trade also changed somewhat. Exports to the United Kingdom, by far the most important market for New Zealand meat, dropped 13 percent from 1956-57 to 597 million pounds in 1957-58. Exports to the United States, however, increased rapidly from 38 million pounds in 1956-57 to 162 million pounds in 1957-58. Most of this increase was in boneless beef and mutton. Exports to Canada and the Caribbean area also increased, while shipments to Europe and Japan dropped.

HONG KONG IMPORTS MORE U. S. COTTON IN 1957-58

Imports of U.S. cotton into Hong Kong during the 1957-58 season increased 69 percent from a year earlier, amounting to 122,000 bales (500 pounds gross) or 46 percent of Hong Kong's total imports. This compares with 72,000 bales, or 28 percent of the total in 1956-57. Total cotton imports in 1957-58 were at a record high 267,000 bales, up 5 percent from imports of 255,000 bales in 1956-57.

Quantities imported from principal sources in 1957-58, with comparable 1956-57 figures in parentheses, were: United States 122,000 bales (72,000); British East Africa 65,000 (52,000); Pakistan 33,000 (34,000); Brazil 17,000 (38,000); India 16,000 (31,000); and Mexico 12,000 (12,000).

Cotton consumption was also at a record high in 1957-58, amounting to 269,000 bales. This was 16 percent above the 231,000 bales used in 1956-57, and exceeded average consumption during the 5 years 1950-54 by 95,000 bales or 55 percent. A steady upward trend in consumption has occurred since the end of World War II, reflecting Hong Kong's expanding export trade.

A further increase of about 4 to 5 percent is expected in both imports and consumption during 1958-59.

Cotton stocks on July 31, 1958, were 55,000 bales, compared with 65,000 bales a year earlier.

COTTON CONSUMPTION ABROAD CLOSE TO 1956-57 LEVEL; IMPORTS DECLINE

Cotton consumption in the 1957-58 season (August-July) in principal foreign Free World importing countries was down less than 5 percent from the relatively high level in 1956-57. In contrast, imports were 16 percent lower than in 1956-57, a period when stocks were being replenished. As a result, stocks in these countries (excluding India, Italy, and Spain) on July 31, 1958, had declined by 374,000 bales from stocks a year earlier.

Both cotton consumption and imports increased in Hong Kong, Spain, and Austria. Imports failed to keep pace with the relatively high consumption rate in France, West Germany, Portugal, and Switzerland. Both cotton consumption and imports declined in most other major importing countries during 1957-58, including Japan, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, and Italy. Major stock declines occurred in France, Japan, and the United Kingdom.

COTTON: Consumption, imports, and ending stocks, in principal foreign Free World importing countries,
1956-57 and 1957-58

Country	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)									
	Consumption		Imports		Stocks		Change in stocks			
	1956-57	1957-58 1/	1956-57	1957-58 1/	July 31, 1957	July 31, 1958 1/	from 1957 to 1958	+	-	-
Austria.....	1,000 bales 107	1,000 bales 120	1,000 bales 109	1,000 bales 120	1,000 bales 29	1,000 bales 29	1,000 bales			
Belgium.....	450	372	515	368	145	125				20
Canada.....	368	333	395	350	78	94		16		
Denmark.....	41	38	45	41	9	10		1		
Finland.....	74	66	77	58	30	22				8
France.....	1,370	1,395	1,576	1,190	560	340				220
Germany, West.....	1,424	1,425	1,596	1,453	400	400				
Hong Kong.....	231	269	255	267	65	55				10
India.....	4,515	4,340	495	348	2/ 1,575	2/ 1,900	(3/)			
Italy.....	880	860	886	811	2/ 275	2/ 260				(3/)
Japan.....	2,835	2,395	2,929	2,394	585	515				70
Netherlands.....	341	325	380	313	116	103				13
Norway.....	23	21	27	19	7	5				2
Portugal.....	198	206	221	204	55	54				1
Spain.....	460	475	226	271	2/ 130	2/ 90				(3/)
Sweden.....	140	140	153	150	101	110		9		
Switzerland.....	188	198	243	193	128	122				6
United Kingdom.....	1,568	1,479	1,773	1,450	600	550				50
Total.....	15,213	14,457	11,901	10,000	4,888	4,784	4/ 26	4/ 400		
Total excluding India, Italy, and Spain	9,358	8,782	10,294	8,570	2,908	2,534	change	374		

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Takes domestic production into account. 3/ Not shown because of the effect of domestic production on stock changes. 4/ Excludes India, Italy, and Spain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
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CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION
DOWN SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

Canadian cotton consumption during October 1958, was 32,000 bales (500 pounds gross). This was a decline of 3 percent from September consumption of 33,000 bales, and was 6 percent below the 34,000 bales used in October 1957.

Consumption during the first 3 months (August-October) of the 1958-59 season totaled 93,000 bales, compared with 97,000 bales in the corresponding 1957-58 period.